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#### THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

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"Folly Bridge," A short story by RUDYARD KIPLING will, by arrangement with and permission of the publishers of Collier's Weekly, be printed in the SUNDAY JOURNAL July 8

From the tone of Emperor William's speech the question as to whether there is war in China will soon be settled.

The logical candidate for second place at Kansas City is Towne, the Populist nominee. Bryan is more of a Populist than he

The claim that Mr. Bryan will draw thousands of votes because he is sincere is absurd. Sincerity in the advocacy of wrong principles is no virtue.

ison county, which starts with a flow of 7,000,000 cubic feet a day, indicates that the supply is not quite exhausted yet. "Truth crushed to earth will rise again"

The drilling in of a new gas well in Mad-

is not believed to have any direct application to the reappearance of "Coin" Harvey as a champion of Mr. Bryan and 16-to-1. Those leaders who are against 16 to 1

now are so because they see that it will be a stumbling block during the campaign. If they believed they could win with 16 to 1 they would be howling themselves hoarse for the 45-cent dollar. It is not the evil of the thing that worries them. It is said the Democratic platform will

contain a plank favoring "the initiative and referendum." Of course that will fire the Democratic heart, but a great many members of the party will never be able to pronounce the phrase, much less under-

The Chinese are barbarians, of course, but-there was a mobbing of Chinamen by members of the noble white race in Wyoming not so very long ago. The "Boxers" are trying to get rid of hated foreigners, and that, also, was what the Wyoming

The Kansas City convention may not be a continuous performance exactly, but that scheme for leaving a wide aisle for the Kansas City populace to parade through at its own sweet will, thus giving each citizen a glimpse of the Democratic show, makes it as good as continuous.

Papa Bryan: "There, now, don't cry, my precious little darling tootsy wootsy hurt you anyway, 'cause I will hold you right in my arms all the time and never let you go nor let the bad men get you. Put you little face in papa's bosom and go

Ex-Governor Altgeld says: "A million men in this country, men like Schurz, are cere." It is pretty hard to be told there men in this country like Schurz, and that on the Fourth of July, too. Let us hope there are not more than

The Cincinnati Enquirer represents Hon. John W. Kern as declaring in Kansas City that it is unnecessary to name the ratio in the silver plank because "the ratio is not change it." Such dodging may be regarded as adroit, but most people will stigmatize it as shallow and dishonest pettifogging

Is this conflict between Mr. Bryan and the Hill forces, after all, a sham to depeople, as some in Kansas City say it is? Is the platform to be made to suit the conservatives and is Mr. Bryan to finally agree to it, declaring that it is the best that can be done, and that, whatever the platform may be, he is the tool of

The employers and employes of the St. Louis Transit Street-railway Company have finally adjusted their difficulties. The employers have made a few concessions and the employes many. In fact the employes have surrendered the chief features of their original contention. Meantime, half a season's business in a great city, with its vast industries, has been seriously injured, and hundreds of thousands of dollars have been lost beyond recovery. In short, it will take several millions of dollars to put St. Louis where it was when the strike began. Who has been benefited? Not

A London dispatch says it is beginning to be felt there that some one power should assume the responsibility of ending the present situation in China and bringing the government to terms. "Hence," it says, indate to complete the work left 1894, with proper security that not again be squeezed out when task is over." "Squeezed out" the proper term to apply to the treatment of Japan by the European powers after the close of the war with China in | The result was more important as a stra-

to dictate her own terms of peace from Confederacy in twain. within the imperial palace at Peking if she Germans did at Versailles. Japan was magnanimous in the terms of the treaty negotiating it. She did, however, demand territory, and after the treaty was concluded Russia, France and Germany joined hands in bullying her out of it and compelled her to retrocede the territory to China. The affair caused great indignation among the Japanese and laid the foundation for a hatred of Russia, that nation being the ringleader in the movement, that is likely to break out in war at any time.

#### THE LAST FOURTH OF THE CEN-TURY.

The last fourth of July of the nineteenth

century furnishes a point of view from which Americans may look backward and forward, and it is a patriotic duty to do both. A survey of the century that is closing will show them much to be proud of and thankful for, and an attempt to look into the future should set them thinking whether there are not evils in our social and political system that need reforming, and whether as a nation we can reason ably hope to have as smooth sailing and escape the perils that beset all governments as successfully as we have done during the first century of our national existence. On hundred years ago to-day the government was in its infancy, and the Nation was get ting on its feet and beginning to realize its existence. The Constitution was still an experimental stage and had yet to h construed in theory and tested in practical Washington had died only a year before and the feeling of gloom and foreboding caused by that event still pervaded the country. The original thirteen States had been increased by only three, and the population of the country was less than six millions. The center of population was eighteen miles west of Baltimore. The population of New York city was 60,000, of Philadelphia about 40,000, of Boston 25,000, Washington City 3,000. beginning to talk of meaning western New Kentucky. Spain back to Louisiana territory, embracing an immense area in the heart of the continent, and there was at that time no prospect thought of our ever acquiring it. In such circumstances the celebration of the fourth of July, 1800, could hardly have failed to excite in the minds of the statesmen of the period wonder as to what the coming century had in store for the new government, and some degree of anxiety as to whether it would be able to weather the strains and storms it was probably destined to experi-Looking back from our present point of

view Americans cannot but be filled with admiration at the wisdom of the framers of the Constitution and the fathers of the government, and with pride at the growth and progress of the Nation. Volumes might be written, as many have been, describing that growth and progress in detail, but the results themselves furnish their most eloquent comment. One might quote the epitaph on the tomb of the architect of Westminster Abbey-"If you seek for monument look around you." We know historically what the United States was a hundred years ago, and we know by experience and participation what day. But when we look forward we cannot tell what the coming century has in store for us as a Nation any more than could those who celebrated the 4th of July, 1809. We know that during the nineteenth century the government has survived unexpected perils and deadly attacks, and that the United States has become one of the recognized great powers of the world, but who can tell what perils the next century may bring or where the 4th of July, 2000, will find us? Some of the profoundest students of government, and not unfriendly to the United States, have predicted that our greatest perils would come after all the arable land had been taken up, and our rapidly increasing population had room for expansion; after we had ceased to be essentially an agricultural people and had come to have many great and populous cities; after the conditions of life had become much harder than they have been others had accentuated class distinctions; after the dangers as well as the merits of universal suffrage had begun to fasten had ceased to remember that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty and when the lust of power, the spoils of office, the spirit of commercialism and the recklessness of partisans and demagogues should have weakened or destroyed the virtue and patriotism of the people. These conditions have not all come yet, but who shall say they may not come if the people are not true to themselves and to the principles of republican government as they were handed down to us by the fathers? The last fourth of July of the century is not merely a day for self-laudation and boasting. It is not even merely a day for dwelling with just pride on our legitimate achievements in the past. It is a day for thoughtful and anxious reflection as to what the twentieth century may have in store for us and as to whether we shall begin it with as much political virtue as

# A NATION'S FORTUNATE DAY.

July Fourth, since the year 1776, has been frequently a notable day in the history of the Republic. During the war for the Union two of the greatest Union triumphs occurred upon Independence day. A large part of the country did not understand its peril late in June, 1863, and the first days of July following. The triumphant army of Lee had invaded the soil of Pennsylvania with the high prestige of victory after the Union disaster at Fredericksburg. That leader resolved to risk all upon Gettysburg. For three days it was an even contest, but toward the close of July 3 General Lee ordered the historic charge which lost him the field and filled the patriotic North with rejoicings the next day, the "glorious "arises the demand that Japan shall re- | Fourth." While Lee's broken regiments were falling back from Gettysburg the Confederate army of Pemberton at Vicksburg marched out of its fortifications and surrendered to General Grant, 37,000 strong. In no battle previous to that date had so

had chosen to do so, as the conquering events filled the North with joy and cour-

evident to those who read dispatches befearful undertaking, if we had the men On July 3 the Spanish squadron broke out of Santiago harbor and was destroyed by the American ships outside, thus giving the country a victory that made July 4, 1898 one of the most glorious in the country's history.

In 1868 the leaders of the party which either fought to destroy the Union or sympathized with secession concluded July 4 was an appropriate day to begin its national convention to nominate a Pres ident. It was a new-born love those leaders experienced for the birthday of the Nation which half of them had fought four years to destroy. On that day they began the attempt to undo the results of the war for the Union. They assailed not only its political achievements, but its credit by declaring that its bonds should be paid in new issues of greenbacks. It is enough to say that the conspiracy so inopportunely begun on July 4, 1868, ended in failure and in the salvation of the financial credit of

Forgetful of the past, the leaders of th party bearing the same name have again attempted to emphasize their assembling by calling the convention together to-day, the Nation's birthday. They seem to assume that the people of this country wil ascribe to them an unusual spirit of patriotism if they claim a national holiday for partisan purposes. They should have remembered the event of 1868 and its out-

#### TWO DEMOCRATIC VIEWS

In the Democratic state convention Chair man Ralston became the zealous and pathetic champion of Aguinaldo and the Filipinos generally. Copying from the literature of the anti-imperialistic association and other distinguished men who have used their influence to prolong the war in the Philippines, Mr. Ralston told us that these Filipinos were struggling for independence the same as did the forefathers of some of us. He gave us to understand that Aguinaldo is the George Washington of the period, and declared that all these Fili pinos needed was an opportunity to set up a self-government that would be a light to all the world. It is probable that if the Tagalogs should get hold of the name and speech of Chairman Ralston his name would be added to the trinity of the champions of the Aguinaldo despotism, making a quartet, occupying the fourth place, while

Mr. Bryan occupies the second. But now we have heard from another Democrat, the gallant Capt. David F. Allen, in a long letter to the Frankfort Crescent, to which attention has been called. Captain Allen has been in Luzon several months. This letter presents the opinions of Tagalogs by a Democrat on the ground, and may be well to make a few extracts therefrom. Here they are:

In all things except plain and ornamental ying the Filipino is ten centuries behind the American, but in deceit, hypocrisy and all that it requires to make a wholly unreliable human being they are ten centuries very largely, a jargon of groans, grunts, squeals and mixed sounds. The simplest question cannot be answered. The men when marching say to the natives "tubig," and they know the soldiers want water. The people are an undersized, diseased lot. But few but have "dobe itch." They have but little property, are ignorant, crafty and superstitious. One-half of their time put in in worshiping, and their ceremonies to us are full of pageantry, show and glitter. Without the restraint of religion they would be yet more degraded. \* \* The truth is, we are in a "scrape" and might have got our foot in it if Bryan lot of second-hand islands with several millions of the most undesirable tenants, cheap ponies and millions of dogs thrown in for measure. Ninety-nine out of every hundred of these natives have no conception of self-government.

During the fall of 1898 Captain Allen was one of the most strenuous advocates of glowing speeches of his along that line can at any time in the nineteenth century; after | But the point it is desired to impress is the vast accumulation of wealth in some | that Captain Allen insists that these people know nothing about self-government, I orous action even and the inference is that it will take years to teach them to understand anything about do not regard them as being as hopeless as Captain Allen sees them. Now that champion of Aguinaldo, Mr. Ralston, makes the Tagalogs a very fine people ardently seeking constitutional freedom. Captain Allen, who is on the ground, declares that the Tagalogs are the offscouring of the world, incapable of anything like government. Both these eminent Democrats belong in the same congressional district. Both are leaders, but both cannot be right. Which view shall we accept? Shall it be Captain Allen's? If so, the chatter about "the consent of the governed" should be stopped and the abandonment of the Philippines advocated because the ignorance and depravity of their inhabitants make the task of teaching them a hopeless one.

# THE FOLLY OF THE FOOLISH.

By all odds the most interesting developthe Americans of 1800 did the nineteenth ment of the Kansas City convention is the insistence of Mr. Bryan and, apparently, a majority of the delegates, on a specific indorsement of 16 to 1 in the platform. The foreshadowed nomination of Mr. Bryan excites no interest, and nobody cares much who is nominated for second place, except as the nomination of Mr. Towne would be new evidence of Mr. Bryan's identification with the Populists. On the silver question it was generally expected that the convention would stop with reaffirming the Chicago platform and that Mr. Bryan would be satisfied with this. From a commonsense and disinterested point of view this was so clearly good politics that it has been generally assumed the convention likely it will not. It now appears that Mr. disposed to do his bidding. As to Mr. Bryan's views and desire in the matter there is no doubt. The Nebraska delegation, fresh from Lincoln, had hardly arrived in Kansas City before they adopted a resolution demanding the insertion in the platform of "a plank specifically pledging the free and

thoroughly whipped and was in a position sissippi to the Union leaders and split the ratio of 16 to 1 independently of what any of gloom and discouragement, two great | this with Mr. Bryan's knowledge, and probably at his suggestion. Other delegates who have visited him say he is immovable on the subject, and it is even asserted he will not accept the nomination unless the platform conforms exactly to his views in this regard. Ex-Senator Hill, who went to Lincoin for the purpose, undoubtedly, of conferring with Bryan on this point, has returned to Kansas City "loaded for bear' and prepared to make a big fight against 16 to 1. It looks very much as if the conrepeated with practically the same result. If so, and if the specific declaration demanded by Mr. Bryan is put in the platform it will be a remarkable instance of dense stupidity and fetichism in politics. As nothing the Journal could say would influence the action of the convention one way or another it does not hesitate to say that the insertion of the plank demanded by Mr. Bryan will be absolutely fatal to any chance of election he might otherwise have. The Journal does not believe he could be elected on any platform, as he is too generally distrusted by business men, independent voters and conservative Democrats, but a mere reaffirmation of the Chicago platform in general terms would have brought him thousands of votes that will be driven away by a specific declaration in favor of 16 to 1. Mr. Bryan's insistence on this point shows either his incurable wrong-headedness or that he would rather be consistent than right. In either case it shows that he is afflicted with that phase of political madness which precedes

> The main trouble with the meter proposition in relation to natural gas is that it comes after people have enjoyed years of extravagance and waste, both of which are very dear to the average American. If the use of meters had begun with the first discovery of gas in Pennsylvania or Ohio they would have been accepted in this State as a matter of course, without protest, and would have resulted in an enormous saving and greatly prolonging the supply. As an original business proposition there is more reason why people should have al the natural gas they can burn or waste at a fixed price per year than there is for getting coal on the same terms. One is no more "nature's gift" than the other. But revolutions do not go backwards, and after people have been educated to a particular method by years of extravagance and waste they are not apt to take kindly to restrictive and economical measures. The time to have introduced meters was at the beginning.

destruction.

Mr. Bryan has opened his front porch speaking campaign in advance of his nomination. In addressing a Colorado delega-

The Republicans held their national convention at Philadelphia on the anniversary of the founding of their party, thereby exhibiting a partisan spirit. The Democrats hold their convention in Kansas City on July 4, the anniversary of the birth of the Nation, thereby manifesting a patriotic spirit. The Republicans would repeal the Declaration of Independence, the Democrats would reaffirm it everywhere through out the world.

Some people may think the banality of that sort of stuff is mitigated by the fact that the speaker is "sincere," but it is discouraging to think we are likely to have four months of it.

From a common-sense view the struggle now going on at Kansas City is absurd ahead of us. \* \* They speak Tagalo | As far as any real interest or live issue is "16 to 1" from the Democratic platform does not amount to a row of pins. It may affect votes, but as far as any principle is concerned it is a tweedledum and tweedledee contest. If the party wants to be consistent above everything else i should reaffirm the resolutions of 1798, denounce a United States bank, condemn agitation of the slavery question and dehad been President. We have purchased a clare, as it did in 1860, "that the Democratic party is in favor of the acquisition of some monkeys, a few cariboos, a lot of Cuba." If the platform is to be constructed of meaningless declarations, why not go the whole length?

> The brutal murder of the German minister at Peking will cost China dearly. Any affront or injury to a minister is, in international law, a direct attack on the govstances. Germany now has cause for vigprotection of German citizens, and there and strike hard. Meanwhile it is not cersame cause for vizorous and punitive ac-

> It is hot in Kansas City, and getting hotter. Even the presence of the "iceman" does not moderate the political tempera-

# INDIANA EDITORIAL NOTES

All laws are made to be observed, and gnorance of the law excuses no man, not even to accommodate some individual who wants an office.-Lafayette Call. It is said that Mr. James Creelman is slated for secretary of state in case of

Democratic success this year. Had this been mentioned before the Republican mamuch larger.-Evansville Journal. The Illinois Democratic platform omits specific mention of 16 to 1, as does the declaration in Indiana, but nobody will be

to hold to a dangerous doctrine by a prothe screen.-Lafayette Courier. that a municipal corporation is a separate thing from the school city and that the indebtedness of the latter cannot be considered as part of the indebtedness of the former is important as to fixing a city's

legal limit of indebtedness .- Richmond Pal-Let the opposition set up a San Juan hill of difficulties if it can. The Rough Riders will gather in legion after legion; they will carry Uncle Sam not only to the summit, but into the intrenchments and over the ramparts to the discomfiture of all the little Americans in the land.-Marion

Chronicle. Prohibitionists talk of a million votes They will not poll 200,000. They are optimists, but not politicians, though insisting that prohibition is in every way a political issue. As an annex to the Democratic party the Prohibition faction is a failure. As a side partner of the brothelkeeper against the sanity of the army canteen the prohibition faction is a farce, a

holy show .- Marion News. Apparently the sea of diplomacy is about to be lashed into a fury and the United States must almost inevitably be depended upon to pour oil upon the waters and to calm the storm. Fortunately for the world the government at Washington is in such hands as to give confidence that our diplomacy will not be wanting and that the conflicting interests will be so grasped and 1896. She was bullied out. Japan had China I tegic advantage, because it opened the Mis- I unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the guided as to bring harmony out of the tur- I four years?

moil and peace out of the impending strife.

-Muncie News. The county and township reform measures were passed by the last Legislature to enable the taxpayers to cut down unnecessary expenses in the management of public affairs. These laws were not enacted to permit the county councils to expenuriousness which in the long run costs the county more than carelessness Being a penny wise is sometimes being a pound foolish at the expense of the taxpayer. We frankly confess our inability to see the economy of plunging the coun ty in a lawsuit, standing the costs of an attorney for it and probably losing it in order to save a few dollars. Such an action is a violation of the spirit of the reform laws and the repetition of it brings the law into odium without cause .- Rich-

# BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Glorious Fourth of July. It is fine-once a year-though 'tis not at all new, to behold a whole town painted red, white

Prostration Forecast. "There'll be sunstrokes in Kansas City to

Brown-Have you made any bets on the Kan-

"Yes; political sunstrokes." Trying to Be Funny.

sas City convention nominations? Jones-No; when it's as hot as this I like to make 'em the day after. The Voter's Chance.

Though all men can't hold office-

(The proportion is few)-

depends upon their jockeys.

They can still serve their country Backing good men and true. Under Ignominious Restraint.

First Horse-Stupid-looking animals these au temobiles are! Second Horse-I think so! Why, in an automobile race, I understand, the speed they make

Hallmarks of Genius.

literary fame increasing any Scribbs?' "Yes, indeed; I've caught the knack now and the public thinks I'm great." "What is the knack?"

The member of a family who makes the most

"Why, long hair and queer spectacles." Footnotes.

always finds two or three other things which she didn't know she had lost.

The average man's Fourth of July fireworks display is three-fourths boyishness and one-When a Sunday school picnic occurs the man

who can't get off finds the backs and necks of the fried chicken left in the ice box for him. The queer thing about summer weather is that man longs for it all winter, and then, when he gets it, doesn't like it.

Women will be women; when they clash in club politics they quit speaking. If our relatives sympathized with us as much as we think they ought to we would all be con-Early rising, as a habit, makes some people so conceited they can't work.

For real summer rest it is prudent to go where you won't have to be dressed all day and make Next to flourishing a toy pistol, a small boy likes to hear how many times his father burned off his eyebrows on remote Fourths of July.

### The American Flag.

When Freedom from her mountain height Unfurled her standard to the air, She tore the azure robe of night, And set the stars of glory there! She mingled with its gorgeous dyes The milkly baldric of the skies, And striped its pure celestial white With streakings of the morning light. Then from his mansion in the sun, She called her eagle-bearer down, And gave into his mighty hand The symbol of her chosen land!

Majestic monarch of the cloud! Who rear'st aloft thy regal form, To hear the tempest-trumpings loud And see the lightning lances driven, When strive the warriors of the storm, And rolls the thunder-drum of heaven-Child of the sun! to thee is given To guard the banner of the free, To hover in the sulphur smoke, To ward away the battle stroke, And bid its blending shine afar, Like rainbows on the cloud of war, The harbingers of victory!

Flag of the brave! thy folds shall fly, The sign of hope and triumph high! When speaks the signal-trumpet tone, And the long lines come gleaming on, Ere yet the lifeblood, warm and wet, Has dimmed the glistening bayonet, Each soldier's eye shall brightly turn To where thy sky-born glories burn, And as his springing steps advance, Catch war and vengeance from the glance. And when the cannon-mouthings loud Heave in wild breaths the battle shroud, And gory sabers rise and fall Like shoots of flame on midnight's pall. Then shall thy meteor glances glow. And cowering foes shall shrink beneath Each gallant arm that strikes below

Flag of the seas! on ocean wave, Thy star shall glitter o'er the brave: When death careering on the gale, Sweeps darkly round the bellied sail, And frightened waves rush wildly back. Before the broadsides' recling rack. Each dying wanderer of the sea. Shall look at once to heaven and thec. And smile to see thy splendors fly In triumph o'er his closing eye.

Flag of the free heart's hope and home, By angel hands to valor given, Thy stars have lit the welkin dome. And all thy hues were born in heaven! Forever float that standard sheet, Where breathes the foe but falls before us, With Freedom's soil beneath our feet.

And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us! -Joseph Rodman Drake.

#### Eastern Tenderfoot Surprised. Kansas City Letter in Baltimore American.

There is many a lad in the East who has jority in Oregon would doubtless have been | never seen a silver dollar, and if shown one would hardly know what to call it, but out here one soon forms an intimate acquaintance with them. In changing a five-dollar bill you are certain to get four of them, deceived by a cowardice which attempts and in the course of a day one will accucess of reaffirmation. The idol is behind mulate enough change to have six or seven silver dollars jangling in his inside pocket. The decision by the state Supreme Court | The weight of them is inconvenient, but the Kansas City people all prefer them to the paper money current East. They claim that it is too easy for safety's sake to get one and two-dollar bills mixed up with those of larger denominations, and they cling to their silver dollars with much affection vowing they would rather carry the added weight than to make a mistake that might cost them anywhere from three to nine dollars by handing out a ten-dollar bill for a one or a two.

# Rivaling Philadelphia.

Kansas City Special. And speaking of the hotels getting rich, it may be set down right here that the idea is no dream. They are doing it with a vengeance. One of the New York newspaper men met a celebrated confidence man from the metropolis this morning. The fellow had come out here in the hope of being able to work his craft on the crowd. "Hello, Kid!" called out the newspaper man as he came up with the crook. "Anything doing?" "Naw," growled the Kid in response. "De demmed hotels are a-gitting it all."

# A Long Race.

Washington Post. Speaking of Mr. Bryan, Admiral Dewey says he believes that "if he runs for the residency he will be elected." If he runs? What in the thunder does the admiral imagine the man has been doing for the past

# A STUDY OF W. J. BRYAN

PERSONALITY OF THE MAN WHO WANTS TO BE PRESIDENT.

What He Will Do if Elected to the Office, or if Not-The Nebraskan a Voice and Nothing More.

William Allen White, in July McClure. Bryan shows his greatest personal strength in the fact that he is to-day, as he has ever been, utterly without a political machine. Other men in American politics stand or fall for reasons outside of their personality. Mr. David Hill, for instance, is a geographical location. Mr. McKinley is a kind of syndicate. Roosevelt stands for an ideal of civic righteousness. Mr. Croker is an impudent appetite. Quay is a system of wireless telegraphy. But Bryan is Bryan, and Bryan is his prophet. More power for good or evil rests under Bryan's black slouch hat than under any other single head-piece in America. Bryan is machineless, not because he abhors the machine, but because he ignores it. He would not know what to do with captains and lieutenants. If his party should begin to turn from him, Bryan could not call, "What ho, warder, let the portcullis fall," in score of States and check the stampede. If oratory would not stop the panic, the multitude would have to leave him as it came to him. After which he would go on lecturing till that gave out, and running for the Senate till that gave out, and for Congress till that gave out, when he would return to his law office, and continue as he was in the beginning, an honest, hardworking, ordinary country lawyer, with an extraordinary voice and a forceful, direct, plausible way of putting short Anglo-Saxon words that often moves juries, but is not so

A COMPARISON. But if, in the other hand, Bryan's presidential ambition should be gratified, the country would have a startling spectacle. It would be like that of a Southern gentleman in swallow-tails and a choker, but one fuss about cold is generally the one who makes generation removed from his periwig, sudjammed into the oak-bottomed chair of a railroad president. The gentleman of the old school would try honestly to do his duty. But he would have such difficult things to learn, and such an incapacity for learning them, that he would cut many a fantastic caper and in the end make a mess of it as bad as a thorough-going rascal would. Mr. Bryan, trying to run the presidential office as Jackson ran it, might make many important and expensive personal discoveries. He might discover that the world has moved since Jackson's day: that the present phase of industrial evolution is not a conspiracy against God and man; and that an intelligent conscience is a surer guide than an ear trained to catch the voice of the people.

thrilling in briefs.

The danger of men of Bryan's mold to the country is not what they hold true, so much as it is how they hold it; not so much the limit of their intelligence as their attitude toward truth. For Bryan's men tal endowment is that of a debater. When he faces an alleged fact, his habit is not to search it for truth, but to answer it. He is not seeking the truth; he has it, and is seeking to make converts. While his marvelous mental acuteness as a debater is shield that will always ward certain truths from his heart, yet he has one simple oratoriacl trick, and only one; he begs the question.

EVASIVE METHOD. For instance, a reporter recently asked

Bryan if the practice of electing senators in Montana by the corrupt use of money is not deplorable. His reply was: "Don't you think the spectacle of Senator Hanna voting to unseat Clark for buying an election was incongruous?" Now the alleged incongruity of Senator Hanna's position in the Clark investigation has nothing to do with the case against the corrupt use money in elections. But that answer before a crowd would turn the debate into another channel. In his Chicago speech Bryan said: "If they tell us that the gold standard is a good thing, we shall point to their platform and tell them that their platform pledges the party to get rid of the gold standard and substitute bimetallism. If the gold standard is a good thing, why try to get rid of it?" With the crowd that passes for argument against the gold standard, but the fact is, the merits or demerits of the gold standard are not touched upon at all. In no place in that speech was there a single logical argument offered against the gold standard. Yet the speech was a perfect piece of rhetoric of its kind, and it convinced thousands of the iniquity of the gold standard. Conviction came through bald, unsupported assertion, repeated a score of times in different figures of speech and uttered with a manifest sincerity of belief that was the orator's armament against contradiction. This method of political discussion is not original with Bryan. It is common to all debaters, to all politicians and to many statesmen. But they cannot maintain the unflinching sincerity that Bryan wears, for if they are men of much intelligence, they see their own shame, and having seen it cannot entirely conceal it. But Bryan, like the lady in the poem, "never can know and never can understand." MERELY AN ORATOR.

And yet it is not the kind of argument Bryan uses which gives him strength, it is not the principles he advocates that draw | Scheme to Excite Industrial Unrest men to him. At the bottom of the magnetism which pulls men toward Bryan is the growth in the popular mind of a faith in socialism, and a hope to see the State lay hold of the industrial system and untangle its many snarls. During this century of mechanical progress the economic world has literally jumped a cog in the process of its evolution. Many people believe that society is not properly adjusted, that the machinery of industry is not a gear, and too many people are being ground by it. There is a wide-spread belief that repairs are needed. and because Bryan gets out with his oratorical hammer and knocks upon the industrial system and the existing order, statesmanship. There is really no more reason for electing an orator to office than for electing a fiddler. Both tatents rouse

the emotions. Bryan is a voice. When the master mechanic shall arrive and staighten out the kinks in the great machine of production and distribution, he may be-probably will be-a prosaic, baldheaded old man, whose mind has been trained in the shops, factories, countinghouses, and offices of the world. This man will take a legislative jack-screw, and work an important miracle. When he shall have come and gone-this true master mechanic -men will smile at the rememberance of the passing day when an earnest, honest, gallant, loquacious young man charmed them with the melody of his hypnotic voice. And yet in every cause there must be voice crying in the wilderness.

#### Mark Hanna and the Women. R. M. Field, in Chicago Post.

Nothing could appeal more strongly to the discriminating mind than the spectacle of Marcus A. Hanna looking mournfully up from the mire and degradation of politics, imploring women to stay where they are. "Don't," says Marcus in effect, 'come down to our miserable level. You have a better sphere. This is no place for true womanhood. Politics is an inferior thing. If women, to whom the greater scope and grander privileges have been given, are going to waste their opportunities over inferior work for which they are | side the looking glass. unfitted, not only will they fail in the grosser undertaking, but they will spoil the delicate mental and spiritual mechanism which was intended to weave greater victories than those won in ward caucuses and political campaigns." If Sister Susan is still in town we hope she will give us an expert opinion from true womanhood. Perhaps we are wrong, but it would apear that when a representative of true manhood, like Marcus, is struggling in the mire of an inferior sphere, it would be a indly act on the part of true womanhood to try to pull him up and out. Woman was | party

expressly created to help man, and when I a man more in need of help than while he s floundering in the mire? Is it noble of Marcus to cry out mournfully: "Leave me to my fate. Look out for your more delicate mechanism and let me wallow. But that is not a woman's nature. If not ities is such a dreadful thing, and if the brethren are really in the last gasp of degradation, woman's hand is stretche out in rescue. We dare say that there are thousands of women in America eager and clamorous to lift Marcus out of the mire to the better sphere he is so well adapted to adorn. Will they permit Marcus to sacrifice his true manhood in an inferior thing simply out of consideration for their delicate mechanism? Not if we know women.

#### DEMOCRATS AT KANSAS CITY.

Country Editors Want Seats in Convention for All Their Relatives.

Harry Beardsley, in Leslie's Weekly. There is an overwhelming demand for lickets to the convention. Chairman Jones

says that clubs with a membership of 1,000 have applied to him for seats and it is not yet known how many tickets will be ssued. The contract has been printing 60,000. In order to prevent counterfeiting the national committee has decided not to issue the tickets until July 2. And it is not known how many tickets will be given to the members of the national ommittee, the State delegates and the subscribers to the convention guarantee

The country editors of the West and outhwest are extremely anxious for seats. Some idea of what the editors in the vicinity of Kansas City expect can be gained by an application filed with the chairman of the press committee the other morning. "Is this the place where the press tickets will be given out for the national convention?" asked an elderly gentleman, who had been patiently waiting at the executive committee rooms for an hour.

"Well, my name is ----, and I run a paper over here in Jefferson county. My son-in-law runs a paper in the same county, and I want to apply for four seats for each paper.

wrote as follows: "The Gazette hereby applies for six seats on the press platform. The editor will attend with certainly five and probably eight reporters." An editor of a small Kansas paper has applied for seats for himself and partner and their wives. The national committee will probably set aside a thousand or more seats in the galleries for the editors of country pa-

There will be a woman as a delegate to the Kansas City convention. She is Mrs. Joseph M. Cohen, of Salt Lake City, Utah, and her husband, who will accompany her to Kansas City, is the secretary of the Democratic state committee of Utah. Mrs. Cohen expects to have a hand in the proceedings of the convention. She is the ranking alternate, and as such will fill the first vacancy in the delegation, but she will indoubtedly sit as a delegate. Several gallant Utah gentlemen have promised to be absent for her benefit. Mrs. Cohen is secetary of the Woman's Democratic Club of her city, and belongs to the State Council of Women, which is connected with the National Suffrage Association. very active in the campaign of made a house-to-house canvags for Bryan n Salt Lake City, and helped h'n carry Utah by 50,000 votes.

### MEASURING NEW POSSESSIONS.

A Work That Should Be Done Soon and Thoroughly.

Kansas City Journal. It is well understood that the United

States has come into possession of some valuable new territory, but the knowledge of the American people as to the number and dimensions of the islands they have acquired is quite vague. This indefiniteness will be much diminished when the surveys ordered by Congress and some others recommended by the secretary of the navy shall have been completed.

In response to inquirles on the subject Secretary Long recently sent to the Senate a statement showing the progress of the work that is now under way. The surveys of the Hawaiian islands and of the American islands in the Samoan group are practically completed, but the existing charts of the Philippines are so defective and deficient, many dangerous reefs being entirely omitted, that no immediate resurvey of the archipelago is urged. Spanish charts of Cuba are condemned as imperfect and unreliable, and three vessels are now engaged in making a new survey of that island. This survey, the secretary thinks, should be accomplished during American occupation for obvious reasons. The new survey of Porto Rico is progress-

ing favorably It is desirable, from an educational point of view, that all the trustworthy information regarding these island possessions that can be obtained should be forthcoming without delay, while popular attention i fixed upon them as a new national and political issue. When their future is definitely determined and their local governments provided, the millions who are now studying them so intently will become interested in other matters and any misinformation that may have been absorbed will be difficult to eradicate from their minds. The better our people are acquainted with the islands and their resources and possibilities the better they will be able to determine the important questions that will arise from time to time concerning their managements and treat-

# PLOTTING DISORDER

for Political Advantage.

Salt Lake Tribune The truth is this: It is clear enough that Mr. Bryan is going to lose several States in the West that supported him four years ago. He can make no gains in the South beyond Kentucky and Maryland, and both of them are doubtful. Hence he has to make his gains in the great middle industrial States if he is to win. Hence the plan to inaugurate a succession of strikes was marked out months ago. It has been in progress in Chicago several unthinking people have hailed him as the months; it has been in progress in St. master mechanic. But Bryan is not a Louis six weeks, attended with all sorts Oratory is rarely constructive. It of violence, and a degree of meanness is an illusion, a legerdemain, and the world | which we did not think any community in is learning to disassociate oratory from | the United States could be guilty of. It is proposed to carry it now to New York city. The building trades unions of that city have given their workingmen notice that after the first of the month their wages will be reduced 10 per cent,, and that is for no purpose on earth except to inaugurate a great strike to try to carry New York; the idea being that they can make the labor unions forget what happened four years ago, what was going on four years ago when their members, by the hundreds of thousands, were eating the bread and soup of charity. The contest is to be a test of the intelligence of the men who carry on the enterprises and do the work of the Republic-we mean the material work, the building of cities, the working of mines, the tilling of fields, that great, mighty majestic army that has established civilization and built schoolhouses all the way between the seas. The appeal is to be to their prejudices, and their ignorance is counted upon to give a favorable response to the ap-

# Each One Is the Only It.

Nebraska State Journal. It is amusing because these great men seem to fight more flercely for the empty honors of a Prohibition nomination and take defeat with more genuine bitterness than do the real contestants, in the real parties, for national honors. The Prohibs, are not so much a mutual admiration society as one in which each member considers himself the only pebble on the beach. and refuses to admire anything he sees out-

# And for Civilization.

Dayton Press. With a surplus in the national treasury of \$300,000,000 the country is in pretty fair shape to defend the flag if necessary and to demand restitution if the heathen pigtails assassinate our missionaries. All this is against the interests of China and the Kansas City convention, but it is good for the United States and the Republican